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Finally, the sun burst through the primeval shroud, or swaddlings of the new-born Earth, and began to lend its heat, to warm up the tender young bosom of Earth, and to fecundate her developing powers. Ever since that beginning, the sun has not failed for an instant, to pour in his genial warmth over some portion of Earth's surface. This warmth, in the form of organic bodies, has constantly been sinking into the same surface; and, though we take little note of it, this amounts to a vast quantity, in geologic ages.

I believe the foregoing is a fair summary of the case. I undertook to investigate. It is only a summary.

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## ON SOME INTERESTING DERIVATIONS OF MINERAL NAMES.<sup>1</sup>

BY F. M. ENDLICH.

IN bestowing a name upon any hitherto unknown substance, two factors mainly contribute to determine its character: The circumstances attending the discovery, and the facts which have become known in relation to such substance. The basis upon which the new name has been formed may, in a general way, afford an indication of the scientific standard of its sponsor or of the period during which it became known.

Probably the first thought which the sight of a new mineral, for instance, may occasion, will refer to its geographical origin or physical appearance. The second question might, appropriately, refer to its composition; the third, to special characteristics and to its uses. We find, in point of fact, that a number of minerals were named by

<sup>1</sup> As any dissertation upon a subject like the derivation of mineral names must, of necessity, largely be a compilation, I have refrained from making citations which would uselessly cumber the article. I have principally utilized the publications of Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Pliny, Agricola, Beudant, Cæsius, J. D. Dana, Domeyko, Estner, Gessner, v. Kobell, Linnæus, Matthesius, Naumann, Pape, Quenstedt, Wallerius, Weigand, and Werner, besides various lexicographic and poetical works. The manner in which I have presented the subject is essentially original, and a number of suggestions have been introduced which may throw light upon some doubtful points or furnish hints for further elaboration.—E.

the ancients from the localities whence they were obtained, and this practice has been imitated with pious fervor during the last half century.

While the method of commemorating the name of the place which furnished the first specimens of any given species has certain advantages, philological as well as mnemonic, the nomenclature may thereby be rendered somewhat unwieldy, as *Nertschinskite*, *Herrengrundite*, *Guanajuatite*, and many others can testify. Similar in causal origin, but admixed with a certain spirit of appreciative courtesy, are those names which are derived from individual patronymics. Many scientific men, discoverers of new compounds, friends of mineralogists and chemists, and some persons of political rather than scientific prominence, have been immortalized by the bestowal of their names upon sound mineral species. Convenient and graceful as this mode of recognizing the services or merits of others may be, it is open to the same objections that apply to the use of geographical names, in that the burden of carrying words like *Macfarlanite*, *Schwarzenbergite*, *Zepharovitchite*, and many others, is nearly as depressing as that imposed by the more recent terminology of organic chemistry.

A system of forming names from some physical characteristic is, perhaps, not more rational than the preceding; but it produces less bizzarre results, is apt to convey valuable hints, and tends to cause a desirable mental association of external features with the word designating the species. Thus, *Antholite*, contr. Gr. *ανθος*, flower, and *λιθος*, stone; *Asbolite*, der. Gr. *αθβολη*, soot, or *Xanthoconite*, contr. Gr. *ξανθος*, yellow, and *χονις*, dust, furnish a brief description of certain leading, immediately apparent individualities of the minerals. Other properties, which may not be patent at first sight, give rise to names like *Graphite*, der. Gr. *γραφω*, I write; *Heliotrope*, contr. Gr. *ηλιος*, sun, and *τρεπω*, I turn, the name given by Pliny to a variegated jasper, as he found that its red blotches and bands seemed to increase in size and brilliancy when held under water, in the rays of the sun.<sup>1</sup>

A concise review of the most prominent physical attributes of minerals show the following to have influenced the formation of mineral names in a marked degree:

<sup>1</sup> "Causa nominis, quoniam delecta in vas aque fulgorem solis accidentem percussa sanguineo mutat." Pliny, A.D. 70. Venice, 1557.

FORM has produced *Stylotypite*, contr. Gr. *στυλος*, column, and *τυπος*, form; *Diagonite*, der. Gr. *διαγωνως*, angular; and many others.

WEIGHT is indicated by *Barite*, der. Gr. *βαρυς*, heavy; *Tungstite*, contr. Sw. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone; and others.

COLOR is a marked feature, duly recognized by names like *Cyanite*, der. Gr. *κυανος*, sky-blue; *Ruby*, der. L. *rubeus*, red; *Polychroilite*, contr. Gr. *πολυς*, many, *χμοια*, color, and *λιθος*, stone; and many others.

LUSTRE is referred to *Lamprophanite*, contr. Gr. *λαμπρος*, shining, and *φαινω*, I appear; and many others. Light and touch alone will acquaint the observer with the special properties, but further examination will reveal others of equal importance.

STRUCTURE is alluded to by a name like *Fibroferrite*, contr. L. *fibra*, fibre, and *ferrum*, iron; and others.

FRACTURE is referred to in *Scolopside*, der. Gr. *σκολοψ*, a splinter; and many others.

CLEAVAGE is of value in specific description and identification, as is testified to by names like *Euclaseite*, contr. Gr. *εὖ*, well-easily, and *κλαω*, I cleave; *Loxoclase*, contr. Gr. *λοξος*, oblique, and *κλαω*, I cleave; and many others.

ODOR, TASTE, ELECTRICAL, CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC, OPTICAL, and other properties are duly utilized in the formation of distinctive names. After the physical constitution of a substance has been exhausted in furnishing points for discrimination, the most prolific field to turn to is that of chemical exploration. Under the application simply of heat, many minerals are curiously transformed. Often the changes exhibited are highly characteristic, and can well be utilized for taxonomic purposes. *Scolecite*, der. Gr. *σκολεξ*, a worm, describes a mineral which exfoliates into contorted, worm-like forms upon heating; *Melanophlogite*, contr. Gr. *μελας*, black and *φλογιστος*, burned, refers to a marked change of color under the influence of heat; *Zeolite*, der. Gr. *ζεω*, I boil, designates an important group of allied minerals which bubble and intumesce upon fusion; *Euosmite*, contr. Gr. *εὖ*, well, agreeable, and *ὀσμῃ* odor, is the name of a species which emits a pleasant odor when heated, contrary to the general rule.

The chemical composition of a mineral is of the highest importance, and valuable hints as to its nature can be conveyed by the

name. *Stercorite*, der. L. *stercus*, manure; *Arseniosiderite*, contr. Gr. ἀρσενικον, arsenic, and σιδηρος, iron, and many others, convey useful information as to component parts. Every now and then the investigator finds himself somewhat baffled by the constitution of the mineral, or he obtains unforeseen results. Norden-skiöld met a case of this kind by coining the name *Thaumasite*, der. Gr. θαυμαζω, I am surprised; and Ekeberg by forming *Automolite*, der. Gr. αὐτομολος, deserter, in allusion to the fact that his specimen had deserted other species to which its composition was supposed to be allied. *Æschynite*, der. Gr. αἰσχυνη, shame, records Berzelius' protest against the inability of chemical science of that day (1828) to separate zirconic and titanitic oxides. Peculiarities in chemical behaviour also find expression in the name: *Tachhydrite*, contr. Gr. ταχως, quickly, and ὕδωρ, water, refers to the rapid deliquescence of the substance upon exposure to the air.

In some instances both physical and chemical properties which are especially noticeable, may be indicated by the name: *Sideroschisolite*, contr. Gr. σιδηρος, iron, σχιζος, split, and λιθος, stone, is the name of a ferric silicate with perfect cleavage; *Chalcophyllite*, contr. Gr. χαλκος, copper, and φυλλον, leaf, alludes to the foliated structure of a cupriferous mineral.

The Greek language, singularly flexible and rich in clear definitions, has furnished the majority of descriptive mineral names; Latin has been used more sparingly. Examples are not wanting where Greek and Latin have been combined in the same word, although this practice is to be deprecated: *Pyraurite*, contr. Gr. πυρ, fire, and L. *aurum*, gold ("molten gold"); *Cupraphrite*, contr. L. *cuprum*, copper, and Gr. ἄφρος, foam, is a literal rendition of the prior G. *Kupferschaum*. Languages of our own day have likewise yielded their quota to the list of mineral names: *Muromontite*, contr. L. *murus*, wall, and *mons*, mountain, is the Latinized form of G. *Mauersberg*, where the mineral was found; *Leucopetrite*, contr. Gr. λευκος, white, and πετρα, cliff, translates the G. *Weissenfels*. The G. *Olivenerz* of Werner, 1789, has become *Olivenite*, on account of its color (G. *Olivin*), and the popular term of *Carminespär* has evolved into *Carminite*.

The successful attainment of uniformity in mineralogical nomenclature is largely due to the rigid stand taken by Professor James D. Dana, the eminent American mineralogist. But a few centuries since, all matters pertaining to chemistry and mineralogy were in the

hands of alchemists, apothecaries, and a few doctors of medicine. For the production and application of meaningless names, these gentlemen are to be commended. The principal metals were called by the names of the "heavenly bodies," as Chaucer has rhymed it:

"Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe;  
Mars iren, Mercurie quicksilver we clepe."

Others were endowed with terms like *lupus metallorum*, wolf among metals, for *antimony*; *diabolus metallorum*, the devil among metals, for *tin*; *spuma lupi*, wolf's spittle, for *wolfram*, etc. On the other hand, we are indebted to the alchemists for many chemical terms which are now indispensable—e.g., *alcohol*, *alkali*, *crucible*, and many others. The influence of ancient Arabic magic and occult science is plainly discernible in the Oriental source whence the alchemists chose their names for various substances. By so doing they removed the comprehension of their terminology far beyond the reach of laymen, and even of many learned philologists and ecclesiastics, and added to the attractive mystery which enveloped their labors. Linnæus, about 1730 to 1740, attempted to introduce binomial nomenclature for minerals; but the science was not ripe for it in his day. His efforts were in the right direction, tending, as they did, towards systematic classification; but the means were not at his hand to use proper discrimination. The material was too crude; the analytical knowledge too insignificant. To-day some of his names cause a smile—e.g. (Edition Gmelin, 1773), his genus *Silex* contains the species *Silex achates*, agate, and the subspecies *Achates arenomorphos*, "with drawings of constellations;" *A. zoomorphos*, "with drawings of animals;" *A. technomorphos*, "with drawings which the imagination transmutes into works of art," etc.

Few of the mineral names given by the alchemists have survived in their original application, but their researches have enriched our fund of available words. Quicksilver (*mercurius vivus*) has been handed down unchanged; but *Marcasite*, for instance, now designates a compound of sulphur and iron, while it was used for bismuth (*marcasita argentea*) originally. Besides the planets, mythological deities have been called upon to furnish names for the ever-growing list of mineral compounds. *Thorite* perpetuates the name of the mighty Scandinavian god, the son of all-powerful Odin and the Earth.

In addition to the features which have been touched upon above, as affording especially noticeable suggestions for the construction of mineral names, there are a few others of sufficient prominence to command attention.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE is often associated with the genesis of the substance; hence of importance. *Limnite*, der. Gr. *λιμνη*, marsh,, alludes to the origin and formation of *bog-ore*. *Alunogen*, a curious cross between Fr. *alun*, alum, and Gr. *γενναω*, I produce, refers to the generation of the mineral from decomposing *Pyrite*.

RESEMBLANCE to other species may provoke errors of identification, and gives rise to names like *Apatite*, der. Gr. *ἀπαταω*, I deceive, on account of its resemblance to *Aquamarine*.

COMPARISON with allied compounds is expressed in names like *Miargyrite*, contr. Gr. *μειων*, less, and *ἀργυρος*, silver, whereby the fact is indicated that this mineral carries less silver than other closely related species.

MIMICRY of natural objects is readily perceived and made the basis for a name. Thus, *Ophite*, der. Gr. *ὄφιτης*, snake, is applied to some varieties of *Serpentine* (snake-stone) because of snake-like markings. *Botryogen*, contr. Gr. *βοτρυς*, a bunch of grapes, and *γενναω*, I produce, explains itself.

DECEPTION is recognized in minerals whose occurrence or genesis would lead to the inference of a different composition than they possess in reality. *Sphalerite*, der. Gr. *βφαλερος*, treacherous, was so named because it carried very little silver, though generally associated with argentiferous ores.

THE USES to which a mineral may be put also furnish hints for its name. *Agalmatolite*, contr. Gr. *ἀγαλμα*, picture, and *λιθος*, stone, is the material utilized by the Chinese in carving out numerous small objects.

A rather pathetic appeal reaches us through the name of one of Breithaupt's species: *Monacite*, der. Gr. *μοναζω*, I am alone. It is of very rare occurrence.

Apart from the mineral names which have been formed for the purpose of expressing a definite idea, there are some which are of interest on account of their origin, their philological relations, or their application; others claim attention by virtue of the mutations they have undergone, or by their associations.

1. A few names are of obscure origin, and their etymology is imperfect :

**ZINCITE.**—The O. H. G. form of *zincho*, *zinco*, may, perhaps, be perpetuated in the M. H. G. *zinck* (Weigand) and H. G. *Zink*, Sw. *zink*. *Zincho* signifies a white spot in the eye. The origin of the word is by no means clear, but is probably German or Indo-German. Apparently it is related to G. *Zinn*. (See *Stannite*.)

The metal zinc seems to have been first described by Paracelsus, about 1528. N. L. *zincum*.

**QUARTZ**, the name of the most widely-distributed of all minerals, suddenly appears in M. H. G. as *quarz*, with a plural *querze* which latter it retains until the middle of the sixteenth century N. L. *quarzum* (Agricola, 1546); *quartzum* (Wallerius, 1747). No older root seems to be known. G. *Warze*, *Gewarz*, warty excrescence, has been suggested. The form *Quertz* occurs as late as 1743 (Bergwerck's *Lexicon*), and *Quärtzel* at that time signified a chip of rock, or one which flew into the miner's eye. The word probably originated among German miners, as the mineral is one which might readily escape special notice, unless encountered in the form of veins. *Quartz-crystals* were known as *Kristalle* in M. H. G.

It seems possible that *quartz* should be related to Engl. *quarry*, to L. *quadrus*, G. *quader*, Sw. *quatersten*, and other words pertaining to the cutting of blocks of stone—e.g., L. *quadratarius*, stone-cutter.

M. and N. L. *quartatio*, separation of precious metals from other minerals, might have been corrupted into *quarts* or *quartz*, in allusion to the fact that quartz, when it forms the matrix, generally admits of a sharp definition of "ore" or "metal" and "stone."

**ANTIMONY.**—It is a difficult matter to trace the origin of this word satisfactorily. We know that the classical Greeks and other ancient nations possessed the antimonial sulphide (*Stibnite*), which was extensively used for cosmetic purposes. The substance was powdered and applied to eyelids, eyebrows, and underneath the eyes, with the intention of making the latter seem larger and more brilliant. This classical custom has survived to the present time.

By the Greeks the word *στίβις*, or *στιβίς*, was used to designate the mineral employed. The word is not of Greek origin; possibly Egyptian, probably Arabic. From this the Romans borrowed *stibnum*, which has remained the Latin name of the metallic element to this day. Metallic antimony, though known to the ancients, was



first described, as to its properties, by Basil Valentine, near the year 1400.

Antimony, as a word, fails to comply with the Gr. *στίμμη* in all but the *tim*. That this should be sufficient to establish a connection cannot be claimed, but it indicates that both names may well have a common origin. It is possible that the first syllable, *an*, may be a modification of the Ar. article *al*, in which case the reference of the word to an Arabic origin would seem justified. An old Arabic name for *Stibnite* is *al-kohl* (whence our *alcohol*); but as this seems to refer to the powder, rather than to the crude mineral or metal, there may have been another root. The Ar. *al-ithmidun* is regarded as the source of antimony, the latter being a rather exaggerated corruption of the former. Another derivation brings it from the Ar. *athimar*, the name of the metal. (Const. Africanus, 1100.)

A forced derivation is obtained from Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and M. L. *monachos*, monks. Basil Valentin, the monk, fed some antimonial compound to his pigs, and they grew fat upon it. He tried the same dose upon his cloister brethren, and they died; hence the supposed origin of the name. It remains a coincident that the French word for antimony introduces an *i* in *antimoine*, and that Fr. *moine* means monk.

BISMUTH.—The origin of this word is not very clear. It was first used in Germany in the later middle ages. A common explanation assigns it to O. H. G. *wesemot*, contr. *wese*, meadow, and *mot*, damp ground, swamp; but, aside from the similarity of sound, there seems to be no relation between the two words.

Another root has been claimed in the H. G. word *Wiese*, meadow, as some old writers claim that the colors which the metal assumes upon cooling after fusion are varied and beautiful as those of flowers on a meadow (sixteenth century). The metal is white, and often assumes iridescent colors after melting.

During the sixteenth century German writers speak of it as *Bismut*, *Bissmuth*, *Wyssmuth*, and *Wissmuth*. At the same period its Latin name was *bisemutum* (Agricola, 1546). This latter may be merely an amplification of the German term, or it may be composed of the L. words *bis*, twice, and *emuto*, I change, in allusion to the crystalline and color changes undergone upon fusion. About 1400 the word was *bismuthum*.

A more plausible explanation of its origin lies in the derivation from M. H. G. *wiss* or *wyss*, white, the color of the metal. There

are traces of an O. G. root *mut*, which refers to ground, earth, and, in Swedish, seems to indicate ore, mine. From this root the second syllable of the word may be derived. If the name was given by miners—and there is every reason to suppose that it was—then it was, in all probability, a descriptive term, denoting either appearance or some peculiar property. The above derivation would, therefore, determine the meaning of the word as *white-ore*, or some kindred term. Sw. *vismut*; later, *bismut*. The change from *w* or *v* to initial *b* is due to Latinization.

2. Besides the names of decidedly dark origin, there are some which have changed considerably, in their journeys from nation to nation, through the course of centuries. It is interesting to note in these, as well as in other instances, that the words have generally reached Scandinavia through Germany, England through France.

EMERALD is the modified form of Sansk. *marakata* and *samaraka*. In Pers. the latter becomes *zamarrad*; in Ar., *zamamth*; in Gr., *μαραγθος* and *βμαραγθος*, with the verb *βμαραγδεν* L., *lucere*, to shine brightly. In all of these forms, as well as in the L. *smaragdus*, the initial *s*-sound and the final *d*-sound have been preserved.

The Gr. and L. form has persisted in the G. and Sw. *Smaragd*; in It. it is changed to *esmeraldo*; Sp., to *esmeralda*. O. Fr. retained the prefixed *e* and the *l*, using the word *esmeraulde*; subsequently this was modified into *emeraude*. Our English name follows the latter closely in O. Engl. *emeraud* and *emeraulde*, but has retained the *l* in *emerald*:

. . . . . "the semes echon  
Was set with emerauds one and one."

—Chaucer, 1340-1400.

and, later:

"Would emulate the emeraulde-like grass."

—Stirling, 1614.

*Σμαραγθος* was mentioned by Herodotos, about 450 B.C. Usually the name was applied to varieties of aquamarine, rather than to the emerald, although the ancients were familiar with the latter.

. . . . . "βμαραγδου λιθου λαμποντος τας νυχτας μεγαθος."

—Herodotos, II, 446.

Pliny describes it as surpassing everything that exhibited green color in the loveliness of its shade.

EMERY, although so near *emerald* in sound, has a totally different origin. Its Gr. ancestor is *εμυρις* or *εμυρις*, der. Gr. *εμυριζειν*, to polish by rubbing. Dioscorides uses *εμυρις*.

In H. G. the word resembles the Greek phonetically—*Schmirgel*, *Schmergel*, or *Smirgel*; Sw. *smergel*. In It. the L. *smiris* changed to *smoriglio*; N. L., *smoriglo* (1602), *smoriglius*, *smirillus* (1610); Sp., *esmeril*; Fr., *emeril*, later *emeri*—whence Engl. *emery*.

It will be observed that a number of words prefix an *e* in French and Spanish. This is probably due to the use of the respective masculine articles *le* and *el*. Thus, It. *smoriglio* becomes *le smeril*, and subsequently *l'esmeril* or *l'emeril*. In Sp. the article *el* is prefixed and the *l* finally eliminated. Changes of gender are of rather frequent occurrence in the history of mineralogical nomenclature, so that French or Spanish names which show an initial *e* but are now feminine may well have been masculine at some early period.

CALAMINE has often been accredited to Gr. *καλαμος*, L. *calamus* reed (Agricola, 1540), a name which might appropriately be given to some varieties on account of their structure. This derivation is all the more seductive, as a genus of plants, *Calamites*, has the same ancestry. The name, however, seems to be due to Gr. *καδμεια*, L. *cadmia*, G. *Galmey*.

Gr. *καδμεια*, or *καδμια*, is used by Dioscorides, about A.D. 30, in writing of a mineral, and was supposed to have been derived from the legendary *Καδμος*, a Phœnician, who came to Greece and first introduced smelting there; later by Pliny and others, in the form of L. *cadmia*.<sup>1</sup> In It. it remained *cadmia*, but in the transition from It. to Sp. and G. the *d* changed to *l*, as is frequently the case, and we find Sp. *calamina*, Fr. *calamine*. Alb. Magnus uses *lapis calaminaris* (1280). G. *calmei* appeared in the beginning of the sixteenth century; not long after, the initial *c* of *calmei* was replaced by the H. G. *g*, producing *galmey* (*Cadmia fossilis*, Gessner, 1565); later, *Galmey*; Sw., *gallmeja* (1750). The name was rather indiscriminately applied as "*Cadmia metallica cinerea*," in the sense of "*ein natürlicher, grauer kobelt*" (a natural grey cobalt), shows (Gessner, 1565).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Namque; ipse lapis, ex quo fit aes, cadmia vocatur.*"

<sup>2</sup> A. Caesalpinus, Aretinus, 1602, says: "Calaminam, seu lapidem Calaminarem, vulgo, Giallaminam, . . . Arabes Climian vocant."

GARNET.—From the color and size of the grains—in which latter form garnets were first found—they were originally compared to the seeds of the pomegranate (*malum granatum*), and received the name *lapis granatus* therefrom (cfr. Magnus, about 1280). *L. granum*, grain, is the root, although *granatus*, having the meaning of grains or seeds, was used by Cato about 200 B.C. In G. this has perpetuated itself as *Granat*, from M. H. G. to the present time; in It., *granato*; Sp., *granate*; Fr., as *grénat*. Transposition of the letters forming Fr. *grénat* furnishes the Engl. *garnet*.

It is curious to note that, while the Engl. compound word *pomegranate* (G. *Granat-apfel*) retains the original relative position of *gr*, this has been changed in Engl. *garnet*.

ORPIMENT is a corruption of *L. auripigmentum*, contr. *L. aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum* (from *L. pingere*, to paint), color, used by Pliny, about A.D. 70. O. H. G. *orgimint*, M. H. G. *orgemint*, *orperment*, *opriment*, *opirment*, prepared the way for H. G. *Operment*, in which the *r* of *aurum* has been entirely dropped and one inserted after the *p*. Sp. *oropiment*, It., Fr. and Engl. retain the *r* in *orpimento* and *orpiment*:

“ The first spirit quicksilver cleped is,  
The second orpiment.”

—Chaucer, 1340–1400.

ZIRCON.—The derivation of this name is somewhat peculiar. For many years the Island of Ceylon furnished gems and half gems. Some of the latter were utilized to imitate their more valuable associates. Such were called *jargon* in French.<sup>1</sup> Among them were some colorless crystals, and others of yellow and reddish shades, which turned white and clear under the application of heat. These were especially desirable for the imitation of diamond, and to them the name *jargon* finally attached itself almost exclusively. In the middle of the last century Linnæus describes this mineral under the name of *jargon* in such a manner that its identity can be established. He states (Ed. Gmelin, 1777) that the (presumably German) jewelers' name for reddish jargons which turned colorless in the fire was “*Cerkonier*” (*Cerkon*), and that they exhibited the fire and lustre of the poorer quality of diamonds. In 1783,

<sup>1</sup> Linnæus mentions Fr. *jargon* and It. *sargone*, yellow diamonds—the inferior class—whence the name may have been transferred to the stones which counterfeited the valuable gem.”

Werner, the famous mineralogist of Freiberg, produced the name *Zirkon* for this mineral. In ordinary parlance, the *zircon* is known as *jargon* in France to-day, so that the accepted scientific name is to be regarded as a corruption of the popular one.

*Jargon*, in the above acceptation, means counterfeit, wrong presentment, but the word is now more particularly used in the sense of *gibberish*. The remote origin of *jargon* may connect it with Gr. γαργαρίζω, I gargle—make a noise in the throat—and L. *garrio*, chattering (whence Engl. *garrulous*), gossiping. In It. it has changed to *gergone* and *giargone* (de Boot, 1636); Sp., *jerga*, *jeringonza*; Fr., *jargon*; O. Engl., *jergon*; Engl., *jargon* (der. A.-Sax. *girran*, chattering [?] ).

“ He was al coltish, ful of ragerie,  
And full of jergon as a flecked pie.”

—Chaucer, 1340-1400.

“ Their mystic cabals and jargones.”

—Butler, 1682.

In these instances the meaning of *jargon* is somewhat different from that of to-day.

(To be concluded.)

#### ABBREVIATIONS.

A. D.,	Anno Domini, in the year	M.H.G.,	Middle-High German, A. D. 1150 to 1500 (Weigand).
a. m. o.,	and many others.	M. L.,	Middle Latin, from classical period to about A. D. 1300.
a. o.,	and others.	N. L.,	New-Latin, since A. D. 1300.
Ar.,	Arabic.	obs.,	obsolete.
A. Sax.,	Anglo-Saxon.	O.Engl.,	Old English, prior to about A. D. 1550.
B. C.,	Before Christ.	O. Fr.,	Old French.
contr.,	contraction of.	O. G.,	Old German, A. D. 500 to 1000.
D.,	Dutch.	O.H.G.,	Old-High German, A. D. 700 to 1150 (Weigand).
der.,	derived from.	Pers.,	Persian.
e. g.,	exempli gratia, for instance.	q. v.,	quid vide, which see.
Engl.,	English.	Sansk.,	Sanskrit.
Fr.,	French.	Sp.,	Spanish.
G.,	German.	Sw.,	Swedish.
Gr.,	Greek.	=	synonymous with.
Heb.,	Hebrew.		
H. G.,	High German. Since A. D. 1500.		
Icel.,	Icelandic.		
i. e.,	id est, that is.		
It.,	Italian.		
L.,	Latin (classical).		